MR. R. RANGAIYA also prayed for a reduction of land assessment and added that the number of *khists* should also be increased from four to eight. He thought that by spreading the payment of land revenue over a longer period, there was the possibility of the hardships of the raiyat being reduced to some extent.

MR. MIR MAHOMED SAHIB and some other members did not agree to the above suggestion. They thought that the difficulties of the raiyat would not be met thereby. On the other hand, it would protract their misery.

MR. R. RANGAIYA next requested the Government to reduce their expenditure on the collection of revenue. While the percentage of expenditure in that regard in British India was 12, that in Mysore was as high as 22. By curtailing that expenditure, he thought that about Rs. 15 lakhs could be saved and this amount could be utilized to make up the loss in revenue caused by the reduction of land assessment.

He next referred to the excise policy of Government and said that it required to be changed. The Government should definitely announce a programme of gradual prohibition as in Madras, and honestly work it out by closing down a definite number of shops every year.

He next observed that the levy of toll on headloads of *muthuga* leaves and fuel removed from forests for domestic consumption was unjust. After all, this had not resulted in any large income to the Government.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the levy on *muthuga* leaves was only meant to affect the regular export trade that was being carried on in certain places, as for instance in Tumkur and Kolar Districts. As regards headloads of fuel meant for domestic consumption, he pointed out that recently orders had been passed withdrawing the levy.

MANY MEMBERS pressed for the abolition of the toll on headloads of *muthuga* leaves removed by poor people for domestic consumption only.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that he would consider whether it would not be possible to abolish the levy in some districts at least.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch, and reassembled at 3-35 P.M.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET.

Resolution No. 3.

MR. B. L. BYANNA moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the provision now made for Drinking Water Wells in the State be adequately enhanced."

In doing so, he said that when the budget estimates for the current year had come up for discussion last year, only a sum of Rs. 50,000 had been provided for drinking water wells; but in view of representations made by the members of the House the Government had been pleased to enhance the grant by Rs. 25,000. But so far as the budget under discussion was concerned, the Government had again provided only Rs. 50,000. The Government might say that even though Rs. 75,000 had been provided for the current year, only Rs. 50,000 had been actually utilized and that therefore the provision made now would suffice for the next year also. To that, he would say that the reason why the entire grant was not spent on well works was that the grant was not made well in time. It was not necessary for him to give a detailed explanation about the necessity for drinking water wells in the rural parts. All that could be said on the subject had been said on previous occasions. He would therefore request the Government to accept the resolution and provide an additional sum of Rs. 50,000 in the budget under discussion.

In seconding the resolution, MR. V. V. IYER said that while the necessity for drinking water wells was granted on all hands, a portion of the grant made for the current year had been allowed to lapse, the reason being that the funds were placed at the disposal of the local bodies late in the year. For this very reason, he suggested that Government should provide more funds for the purpose during the budget year and issue a circular to all district administrations that the entire amount should be worked out. It was needless to say that water difficulty in the Malnad was very great. A number of villages in the neighbourhood of Bhadravati were experiencing great difficulty for drinking water since the water of the Bhadra river smelt tar on account of the operations of the Iron Works. A promise had been given that the Deputy Commissioner would be instructed to provide wells in that area; but so far, no relief was forthcoming. He requested that at least now, Government should provide the necessary number of wells in that area.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA, in supporting the resolution, brought to notice that grants were not being made available to the local bodies in time to avoid lapses. So far as well works in the Malnad parts of the State were concerned, he suggested that the amounts allotted should be made

available either in January or in February so that the works might be completed before May when rains set in. He also added that the amounts meant for expenditure in the Malnad should be handed over to the District Boards direct, instead of placing them at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI supported the view expressed by the previous speaker in the matter of placing funds directly at the disposal of the District Boards. The funds provided, he said, were quite inadequate and must be enhanced if the ideal that every village must have a well should become an accomplished fact. He also wanted that District Board budgets should be sanctioned and Government grants made as soon as possible after the commencement of the official year. The Government had issued a circular that the District Board President and the Deputy Commissioner of the district should consult each other before spending the amount. But that had not in any way helped matters; on the other hand, it had been a hindrance to progress, because it was very rare that Deputy Commissioners found time to meet District Board Presidents for discussion or consultation, and when they met it was not on all matters that they saw eye to eye with each other. If therefore the entire amount was handed over to the District Boards directly, they would add their own quota and proceed with the works rapidly. After all, no District Board got more than Rs. 10,000 and the Government could trust the local bodies with that small amount.

With reference to well works in the Malnad, MR. MIR MAHOMED SAHIB said that water could be tapped only at a depth of 40 to 50 feet from ground level and so each well would cost at least Rs. 1,500 and, as such, with the grants now being made, not more than 3 or 4 wells could be taken up each year. The grant now provided was therefore quite inadequate, particularly for the malnad districts, taking into consideration the very great scarcity of good drinking water which was mainly responsible for the depopulation of the Malnad.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA supported all that was stated by the previous speaker. He added that it was not fair on the part of the Government to spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees on water supply works in certain districts while other districts were altogether neglected in the same matter. It was necessary to distribute grants equally among all the districts, the provision for each district being raised to at least Rs. 15,000 per annum. For want of good water, people were using unclean water and were contracting diseases.

Also the lot of women in the villages was very hard as they had to go several miles even for small quantities of water. This was particularly the case in the malnad districts. Malnad therefore deserved special consideration in respect of grants for drinking water wells. He also requested that Government should provide large grants for Malnad improvement, as in the past.

MR. DEVA GOWDA supported the view expressed by Mr. B. S. Puttaswami that the grants for well works should be handed over direct to the District Boards, so that they might arrange for expeditious execution of the works by supplementing the Government grant with their own contribution. Under the present arrangement, the Deputy Commissioner would fix a date for a meeting and if for any reason that meeting was not held, he would ask for a programme from the District Board and pass orders at his own leisure. No personal consultations were possible under the present arrangement and even the absolute requirements of each district would remain uninvestigated.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY said that though according to the Regulation it was not one of the obligatory duties of the District Boards concerned to provide drinking water wells, yet, considering the difficulties of the people, the Kolar District Board were allotting funds for the purpose. The District Board has prepared a programme of well works in the district which had earned the appreciation of the Government. He was anxious that that programme should be adhered to.

He also added that as the revenue authorities had no agency to execute these works, the funds might be handed over to the District Boards who had their own agency. It was an irony of fate, he said, that Kolar, the gold-producing district in the State, should be the most neglected district of all. It was a very dry district and the raiyats were about the poorest. In spite of that, the grant to the district for drinking water wells was much less than that for any other district. It therefore stood in need of a special grant. Other districts also should get not less than Rs. 15,000 each. For this purpose, he represented that the budget allotment be enhanced to one lakh of rupees and that the amounts allotted to each district should be entrusted to the District Board concerned for executing the works expeditiously.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA reminded the House that at a meeting of the Finance and Taxation Committee held recently,

the Second Member of Council had promised that orders would be issued to the Deputy Commissioners to see that the grants made for drinking water wells should not be allowed to lapse and even if there be any lapses, they would be credited to the District Board Funds, so that the amounts might be available for expenditure in the coming year. He requested that that promise be given effect to. He also represented that, as in the current year, the grant for the budget year should be raised to Rs. 75,000, if not to one lakh of rupees.

MR. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA said that in many cases the money spent on wells had been wasted since water could not be tapped. The reason for that was that the required depths were not reached in certain cases, and in others, they had come by rocks, and further work was not possible for want of funds. So, he thought that it would be best to give a grant to the Industries Department to construct bore-wells, crude oil engines being installed for pumping water. There were 4 or 5 well-boring plants available in the Industries Department and they could be utilised for the purpose. The money spent on the bore-wells would be well spent for, even if the rains failed for years together, they could supply water. He added that bore-wells would also be cheaper. For example, in his taluk, two such wells had been sunk and neither of them had cost more than Rs. 500 each.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA, contradicting the statement, asserted that his own experience was that bore-wells would generally cost Rs. 2,000 or more each.

SRIMATI SAKAMMA, speaking in support of the resolution, said that even though this subject had been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government, they were not providing adequate grants in the budgets. The scarcity of water was so great in the villages that even women in advanced stages of pregnancy were obliged to go very long distances for getting small quantities of water. She was aware of instances where women were severely admonished, sometimes even beaten by their husbands, simply because enough water had not been stored for use at home. But in view of the scarcity already referred to, they were unable to carry adequate quantities of water from the far off wells or tanks. Frequent charges were made that villagers were unclean. It was perhaps not their fault. It was mostly due to the absence of water facilities in many villages. Even for washing faces and cleaning teeth, the

people in the villages had to get water from very long distances. So, no amount spent on wells in rural parts would be too much. She therefore requested that, for next year, the grant be enhanced to a lakh of rupees and that the sum of Rs. 25,000 which was likely to lapse during the current year be also made available for expenditure along with it.

With reference to the suggestion made by Mr. Venkataswami Gowda that bore-wells might be sunk instead of ordinary wells, Srimati Sakamma observed that they were very costly and would not be successful. She had tried the experiment herself and each well had cost her nearly Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500.

MR. G. CHANNAPPA said that last year the Government had made a special grant for combating the hookworm disease in the Chitaldrug District, and the District Board had also spent some money for the purpose. To eradicate the disease completely, Government should provide more money. For drinking water wells also, Government should provide liberal grants and they should issue instructions that no amount should be allowed to lapse.

MR. JATHARE NAIK also supported the resolution.

On behalf of the Government, the SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that in August 1933, Government had passed orders raising the current year's grant to Rs. 75,000. The whole of it was expected to be utilized by the end of June and no lapses were likely to occur. The figure Rs. 50,000 shown as having been spent in the current year represented the actual expenditure up to the time of preparation of the budget estimates. It did not mean that the balance would necessarily lapse. He also added that, as promised in the Finance and Taxation Committee, Deputy Commissioners would be instructed to see that no amount was allowed to lapse.

Referring to the question raised by Mr. B. S. Puttaswami as to why Deputy Commissioners and District Board Presidents should be asked to collaborate and why outright grants should not be made to the Boards themselves, the Member of Council observed that the matter had been considered in detail in September 1932 and an order issued in the matter. According to that order, out of the grant for drinking water wells placed at the disposal of each Deputy Commissioner, a portion was to be reserved by him for emergent works such as constructing temporary wells in seasons of drought, and it was only that portion of the amount that would be administered by the Deputy Commissioner. The

balance would be handed over either to the District Boards or to the revenue agencies concerned. The selection of places to which grants for drinking water wells had to be given should be made by the Deputy Commissioners in consultation with the Presidents of District Boards. The above procedure was being followed by all the Deputy Commissioners.

The chief point raised in the course of the debate was that the grant for the purpose should be increased. Government would be glad to accept the resolution and to raise the grant to Rs. 75,000. They hoped that with the co-operation of the District Boards and the Deputy Commissioners, the entire allotment would be used up.

MR. J. MAHOMED IMAM represented that a special grant be provided to combat the hookworm disease in the Chitaldrug District.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that, as in the current year, a sum of Rs. 10,000 would be set apart for the purpose.

MR. B. L. BYANNA thanked the Government for having accepted the resolution and enhanced the grant for drinking water wells by Rs. 25,000.

Resolution No. 4.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that in order that it might be possible to make large sums of money available for undertaking measures to combat the ever-growing depression, it is necessary to effect large savings in the Budget for 1934-35 by means of further cuts in the pay of State employees drawing over Rs. 200 per mensem and revision of administrative machinery resulting in considerable savings of money."

In doing so, he said that similar resolutions had been discussed on the floor of the House many a time before and as such, there was nothing fresh for him to say. The economic condition of the people was very bad and Government would not have done their duty by the subjects until they provided adequate funds for development purposes. Government should consider in what way they should help the people and how to find funds for giving the relief needed. One of the ways of finding funds was to reduce the expenditure of the State to Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores, and another way was to ear-mark extraordinary items of revenue for expenditure on nation-building activities and also for meeting unforeseen

expenditure. There were, according to him, three ways of reducing the expenditure. The first was reduction of salaries of officers; the second, abolition of unnecessary appointments and items of expenditure; and the third, re-distribution of districts and taluks with a view to reduce their number. By such means, a large amount of money could be found for expenditure on so many activities for which no grants could be made at present.

Referring to the existing scales of salaries, Mr. Krishna Rao said that they had been fixed long ago. There might have been reasons then for pitching them high, but conditions had now changed considerably and it should be possible for Government to get qualified men on much lower salaries. A comparison of the scales of salaries of officers here with those in more advanced countries would show that the Mysore State was paying very highly to its officers. It might be argued that if the salaries were reduced, efficiency would suffer. He for one did not think so. Officers of Government should realise that they were being paid out of the hard-earned money of the poor raiyats and should work for their good and for the good of the State with patriotic feelings. In fact, they should have come forward voluntarily to forego a share of their salaries without waiting for a request that they should do so. The Government had effected certain economies here and there to a small extent, but they were not enough. After all, it was only poor clerks and peons that were hard hit as a result of action already taken. Mere continuance of salary cuts, as announced in the Dewan's Opening Address to the Assembly, was not enough. The salaries of officers in the top grades were capable of further reduction, *i.e.*, to the extent of 30 to 35 per cent and this should be done immediately.

Referring to the question of abolition of posts, Mr. Krishna Rao said that there were a number of unnecessary appointments in the several departments of the State, which could be abolished without in any way impairing their efficiency. He also suggested that certain departments might be combined and establishments reduced He added that, if called upon to do so, he would be quite prepared to submit a scheme in that behalf.

In the matter of readjustment of territorial jurisdictions, he said that the number of districts was capable of reduction to at least 6, if not 4. Similarly, he was of opinion that the number of taluks also might be reduced with suitable readjustments. In all these ways, he said that the expenditure

could be reduced to 2½ crores of rupees; and if this was done, all normal expenditure of the State could be met out of the normal revenues, so that all extraordinary items of revenue could be utilized only for nation-building activities.

With these remarks, he appealed to the Government to accept the resolution and also to give effect to all his suggestions.

In seconding the resolution, MR. BELUR SRINIVASIENGAR said that this subject had been brought before the House more than once in the past and passed by the House unanimously. Government had also accepted the spirit of the resolution and effected savings in some directions. But that was not enough. A reference to the Civil List would show that a number of officers of the Medical Department, for instance, were drawing 3 to 4 allowances in addition to pay.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that those were allowances given to the officers for extra work done by them as Professors of the Medical College. Originally the idea was that whole-time professors should be appointed to the Medical College, but that was found to be prohibitive since each professor had to be paid Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Instead of doing that, the existing medical officers were asked to do the work of professors and a lot of expenditure was saved to Government as a result of this arrangement. Nowhere in India was any Medical College being run so cheaply and economically as in Mysore.

MR. SRINIVASIENGAR, while agreeing that the procedure adopted by the Government was good, said that in such cases, one personal allowance should have been sufficient.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there were just grounds for every one of the allowances given. The recent Retrenchment Committee had examined every one of those cases and only those that were considered to be absolutely necessary were allowed to continue.

MR. SRINIVASIENGAR also pointed out that so high a salary as Rs. 2,000 to the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University was not called for. There might have been a necessity in the past for such a highly paid Vice-Chancellor when the University was in its infancy, but conditions had since changed and there was no necessity at present for such a highly paid full-time officer. The Vice-Chancellor's salary was equal to that of a Member of Council whose work and responsibility were certainly very much more. Therefore, the member suggested that, as in the past, the

appointment of Vice-Chancellor might be made honorary so that the present heavy expenditure might be saved to Government.

Continuing, Mr. Srinivasiengar said that the Government had not accepted all the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. For example, their recommendation in the matter of reduction of salaries of Executive Councillors had not been given effect to. Conditions now were worse than at the time of the committee's recommendations and it was all the more necessary now, not only to accept those recommendations, but to effect still further retrenchments. He added that Government had gone to the rescue of their officials by giving them high price allowances to the extent of Rs. 26 lakhs when prices of food stuffs had gone high and that similarly, now that prices had fallen considerably, they should enforce reductions in their salaries.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that high price allowances had not been given to all officers, but only to the members in the clerical grades getting Rs. 70 and below.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR, in supporting the resolution, said that this subject had been discussed on previous occasions almost to the point of disgust. A number of suggestions had been made by the members in this connection, but the Government had not done anything so far to give effect to any of them. If officers drawing thousands or hundreds of rupees were to say that they could not forego a small portion of their salaries, he asked them to consider what the fate of people who had no regular income whatsoever should be. It had been said by eminent economists that the average earning capacity of the Indian was about Re. 0-1-6 per day. How on earth, he asked, would it be possible for people to maintain themselves and their families with such meagre incomes? If only the officers cared to think for a while about the sufferings of the poor, they would certainly make up their minds to readily sacrifice a portion of their pay. Mysore was a small State and its subjects were still in a backward condition in many respects. While, in western countries, people were living in spacious bungalows and flying about in aeroplanes, people here were living in thatched huts, satisfied with one meal or even half a meal per day and with crude methods of transport. In such a poor State as Mysore, the head of the administration was paid as much as the Prime Minister of the British Empire on which the sun never sets.

could the tax-payer bear such a heavy burden? If the Dewan had himself been a non-official representing the voice of the people, he would certainly not have voted in favour of such a high salary as Rs. 5,000 for the Dewan. The salaries of Executive Councillors also admitted of further reduction. If the country had been in a flourishing condition, the people would not have grudged them such high salaries. But that was not the case. The raiyats were selling away their lands and household effects just to pay kandayam. Knowing the difficulties and hardships of the bulk of the people, His Highness the Maharaja had been gracious enough to contribute one lakh of rupees to the general revenues. Was that not enough to induce the higher officers of Government to come forward with their own humble contributions? When the smaller officials were managing with about Rs. 50 a month or less, it ought to be possible for officers on Rs. 500 or more to forego 20 or 30 or even 50 per cent of their salaries, without great inconvenience to themselves. It would indeed be graceful if they did so temporarily till the conditions in the State improved.

Continuing, Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar said that an argument might be advanced that if salaries were reduced, many capable officers might leave the services and seek employment elsewhere where prospects were better and that with a view to retain them, salaries should be high enough. He would not subscribe to such a view. He was firmly of opinion that a patriot would never refuse to serve his own country whatever the temptations from outside.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that subsequent to salary cuts, some officers had sent in applications for being forwarded to other Governments.

MR. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR said that obviously they were not the kind of officers meant for Mysore and nobody need be sorry to lose such persons with whom money counted more than patriotism. There were any number of young, equally competent and patriotic men available for taking their places.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH also supported the resolution. He said that if the Government had given weight to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, they would not have revived posts like that of the Revenue Survey Superintendent which had once been abolished, and there would have been plenty of surplus money available for expenditure on many works of public utility.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the work of the Survey Superintendent had been entrusted to the Revenue Commissioner, but it was found that one officer could not well attend to both the duties. So the revival of the post of a separate Survey Superintendent became necessary.

MR. SANJEEVIAH however did not think so, and was firmly of the opinion that, as things stood, abolition or revival of appointments depended mostly upon the whims and fancies of the higher officers.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL asserted that it was not so. The work relating to Record of Rights had increased enormously and it was found that the Revenue Commissioner had not the time to attend to all the work in addition to his own. The post of the Survey Superintendent had necessarily to be revived.

MR. SANJEEVIAH said that even granting the work was heavy, a Deputy Superintendent should well have sufficed especially as all work pertaining to this department was being attended to by District Survey Officers in all the districts.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that at that rate, and on the same analogy, the argument might as well be stretched and applied to any and every department. The work of the subordinate officers including those in charge of districts had to be supervised and checked and controlled by one central agency.

MR. SANJEEVIAH asked why, in that case, the Government should have accepted the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee at all and abolished the post.

In reply, the FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that whatever proposals of the Retrenchment Committee were feasible, were accepted and given effect to. But when it was found that this particular measure of retrenchment had unduly interfered with public business, the post had to be revived. The recommendations of the committee could not be regarded as gospel and binding for all time and under all circumstances. Government knew their own requirements better than others. At the same time, it was necessary to remember that Government had ordered certain retrenchments not recommended by the committee. That showed that Government were more anxious than others to make all possible savings consistent with public interests.

Continuing, MR. SANJEEVIAH said that the cuts in salaries had not affected many of the higher officers at all, because as against the cuts, they had been promoted to higher grades subsequently.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL hoped that the House as a whole would not subscribe to the view that in addition to bearing the salary cuts, officers should also be denied promotions which were due to them in the normal course. This, however, did not mean that, in all cases, promotions had been given to compensate for salary cuts. If that were the case, Government could not have effected a saving of Rs. 5 lakhs from salary cuts.

MR. SANJEEVIAH said that a major portion of it had been contributed by only those at the head of the administration and clerical and menial establishments; and officers between these classes were not contributing much by way of salary cuts.

In conclusion, he added that as in the case of subordinate establishments, higher appointments falling vacant should not be filled up at least for some time to come.

Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN opposed the resolution on the ground that the mover of the resolution had not indicated on what lines the salaries of officers should be reduced; which particular departments, districts and taluks should be amalgamated and how the work of the several departments should be conducted. If concrete proposals in regard to all those issues had been placed before the Assembly, it would have been possible for the House to discuss and decide them.

MR. BELUR SRINIVASIENGAR, interrupting, pointed out that *Khan Bahadur* Mahomed Abbas Khan had himself tabled a similar resolution (Budget Resolution No. 42 on the Agenda) for discussion.

Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN replied that his resolution was not the same as the one under discussion. Continuing, he said that there had been many representations for the conversion of sub-taluks into taluks and, as far as possible, Government had granted those requests. While that was the case, he did not think that any reduction in their number was possible. He added that there were many difficulties in the way of reducing the number of districts also.

As regards the reduction of salaries, he strongly objected to the practice of members of the Assembly making personal appeals to the Dewan and the Members of Council to forego a definite percentage of their salaries. He thought that that was not in keeping with the dignity of the House. He would therefore request Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar to avoid, as far as possible, such personal appeals. Officers of the State were as patriotic as anybody else and their patriotism did

not need to be tested afresh. It was one thing to suggest retrenchments, but quite another thing to appeal to individual officers to forego any portion of their salaries. Government were certainly taking all possible action. In fact, they had already reduced expenditure to the tune of 40 to 50 lakhs. Even now, it was open to the members to request the Government to appoint another committee to see what further economies in the expenditure of the State were possible.

On behalf of the Government, the FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT said that the chief object of the resolution appeared to be to improve the financial condition of the State. For that purpose, two courses had been suggested in the resolution, *viz.*, that the salaries of officers drawing above Rs. 200 should be further reduced and that other possible savings should be effected in the administration. If the members compared the budget figures of the current year with those of the budget year, they would find that the Government themselves had given effect to all possible retrenchments. But to reduce the salaries of officers by 30 per cent, as was asked for in the resolution, was not possible. The officers were paying income-tax in addition to foregoing a portion of their pay by way of salary cuts. The efficiency and morale of the services were bound to suffer if the officers in the State were not given the salaries given by the neighbouring Governments. For the administrative machinery to work satisfactorily and be of help to the public, there must be capable officers, and to attract such men, reasonable salaries should be paid. It would not be in the interests of the people to have a service which was not efficient.

As regards the amalgamation of districts, he said that the matter had been discussed on several previous occasions, and the advantages as well as the disadvantages had been weighed. The question had been definitely given up as being unworkable.

In the matter of retrenchments, Government had done all they could, and further possibilities in that direction were constantly engaging their consideration. So, the Government could not accept the resolution in the form in which it had been moved.

In replying to the debate on the resolution, MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that there was no difference between the resolution under discussion and that tabled by Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan, that he would be prepared to place before the House his scheme for retrenchments as was

desired by Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan and that he would also be prepared to frame a budget limiting the expenditure to 2½ crores of rupees.

Continuing, he said that the efficiency of the services need not depend upon salaries only. And even at the cost of efficiency, he thought that the pay of officers should be reduced as the country was too poor to meet the existing scales of pay.

Referring to the remark made by Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan that personal appeals to the Dewan and other officers should be avoided, Mr. Krishna Rao said that as the salaries of those officers were being met out of the general tax-payer's money, there was nothing wrong in making such appeals when the people were unable to meet such heavy salaries. More than half the income was being spent on establishments, and such appeals might have the effect of reducing the expenditure. After all, the appeals were not meant to benefit any particular individual but the State as a whole, and as such, there could be nothing objectionable in making them.

Referring to the reply of Government, Mr. Krishna Rao said that it was very disappointing. He was not prepared to accept the statement that a re-distribution and amalgamation of districts was impossible. Government should once again examine the question and give it a fair trial with a view to minimise expenditure. Government should also try in all other possible ways to improve the financial position of the State.

With these remarks, he appealed to the House to give its whole-hearted support to the resolution.

Thereupon, the resolution was put to vote and *passed*, only four members voting against.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for the day to meet again at 12 noon the next day.